

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

HOW SOME WORDS ORIGINATE

Construction of Language as Much a Piece of Carpentry as Building of Ordinary House.

Word building is as much a piece of carpentry as is house building. Only it takes longer. Sometimes a century or more. And by that time the word's first meaning is usually changed.

For example, the old word for "neighbor" was "sib." One's good neighbor was known as one's "good sib." This became shortened to "god-sib," and later to "gossip." Then the word's whole meaning changed and gossip no longer meant good neighbor, but applied to the sort of talk exchanged between good neighbors.

Take the word "farmer," too. The old word for "farmer" was "boor." (And "boor" later was used for describing farmerlike or rough persons.) The farmer living nearest to one was known as the "nighboor," and this phrase, in course of time, was twisted to "neighbor."

You've heard the proverb, "Little pitchers have big ears." Well, it doesn't refer to the utensil that holds water or goes to the corner side door. "Pitcher" was a slang term with some such meaning as our word "chap" or "fellow." Thus, "Little fellows have big ears" is a more sensible rendering of the proverb.

RECORD OF "THIRTEEN" YEAR

Period of American History That Brought Much Good to Nation—Europe Was at War.

In the year 1813 the thirteenth congress of the United States assembled. That portentous conjunction did not bring evil to the nation in which we are all most interested. It is true, remarks the New York Sun, that the republic was then in armed strife with Great Britain, but the year witnessed a succession of American triumphs on shore and sea—Commodore Perry's victory was one of them, giving us control of the great lakes, which prepared the way for the treaty of Ghent in 1814 and the glorious peace that has now endured for almost a century between the two great English-speaking peoples—may it never be broken or sullied by fault of ours!

James Madison was inaugurated in 1813 for his second term.

Europe was at war. That year saw the inception of the alliance and the mighty operations which resulted in the overthrow of Napoleon. The "battle of the nations" at Leipsic forested Waterloo and a long period of peace and prosperous development.

In that year Argentina threw off the yoke of Spain and established her independence.

The resources of the printer's art were enriched by the process of stereotyping. There were born that year, among millions of others who exercised more or less influence on the resultant line of human progress, Richard Wagner, Henry Bessemer, David Livingstone, Isaac Pitman, Stephen A. Douglas, Admiral Porter and John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder.

Such is a part of the record of a thirteen year that did not turn out very badly on the whole for the world we live in.

Lincoln on the Rights of Labor



I AM glad a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to—where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances; and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them for it or not. I like the system which lets a man "quit" when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere.

I do not believe in a law to prevent a man getting rich; that would do more harm than good. So, while we do not propose any war upon Capital, we do wish to allow the humblest an equal chance to get rich with everybody else.

I want every man to have a chance to better his condition; that is the true system.

I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer.

From a speech at New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.

In order that we may enjoy larger, fuller, broader, happier lives.

The largest, freest opportunity for the humblest worker to bring out the best that is in him, absolute justice, the full product of his labor, equality of opportunity—these are some of the aims of organized labor, and Labor day, with its parades and rest, celebrates their partial attainment.

May the Labor day soon come when those who live without labor shall realize that they live upon labor!

FIRST PARADE IN 1882

Knights of Labor of New York Inaugurated the March, as a Celebration of the Day, in the Eastern Metropolis That Year.

UNLIKE other holidays that are observed by the American people, Labor day did not have its beginning in the commemoration of any great event in the world's history and for that reason there is considerable doubt as to who was responsible for its birth.

There are many who lay claim to being the originators of Labor's national holiday, and there have been many chronological tables produced in support of each one's claim. Authorities, however, are almost unanimously agreed that the celebration that has now become one of the national holidays was given its first impulse by the Knights of Labor in New York in 1882.

Those who took part in this first movement did not, they say, at that

PEOPLE MOST TALKED ABOUT

PRINCE OF MONACO TO VISIT AMERICA



Prince Albert of Monaco, noted for his interest in scientific studies as well as for the fact that he rules over Monte Carlo, has informed the state department at Washington that he intends to visit the United States early in September.

As practical proprietor of the gambling monopoly of Europe, Prince Albert, doubtless, will take much interest in New York's night life. The prince, however, asserts that he hates gambling. He is a scientist, and a deep student of oceanography, and recently entertained the International Zoological Congress at Monaco. Nevertheless, the prince's principal source of income is from the "Monsieur Blanc" rental of Monte Carlo. The corporation to which is leased the gambling privilege is known as "Monsieur Blanc."

Prince Albert is of the ancient house of Grimaldi, which has ruled the tiny principality of Monaco since

the tenth century. The prince was born November 13, 1848. He married Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton in 1869, but this marriage resulted unhappily and was canceled. The divorced wife of the prince married Count Fasilio Festetics, a Hungarian nobleman, and in 1869 the prince wedded the wife of the Duc de Richelieu, a Jewess. This experiment in matrimony also resulted unhappily, and was annulled. Since then the prince has fought shy of matrimony.

OIL KING A PATRON SAINT

A patron saint on a large scale is Charles Page, the Oklahoma oil millionaire, who has adopted 300 waifs and is planning to make the number a thousand before he relinquishes his interest. Being a patron saint on a large scale is not an unusual undertaking for Mr. Page; he is accustomed to doing things on a large scale. He has made money on a large scale, built up business on a large scale, built a city on a large scale and now he proposes to father on a large scale all the helpless, needy children who come his way.

It was some fifteen years ago that he made a lucky strike in gold in Colorado. When they struck oil in Oklahoma he was on the spot and was one of the first to develop that resource. He was lucky again and today he is probably the richest man in Oklahoma, having piled up some \$5,000,000.

And he is having a lot of fun with that money. He has a tract of 6,000 acres near Tulsa, on which he has developed a park where all the children of the city are welcome these hot days of summer. He owns the railroad and every morning a car goes to the city to convey the little ones to the park at Sand Springs, where a deaconess and paid attendants care for them during the day. The car takes them home again at night.



JOHN LIND NAMED MEXICAN MEDIATOR



The first step by the Wilson administration looking to the pacification of Mexico was taken the other day when former Governor John Lind of Minnesota was sent to that disturbed country under instructions to act as a mediator between the opposing factions.

The official statement concerning Mr. Lind given out by Secretary Bryan is as follows:

"Ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota has been sent to Mexico as the personal representative of the president to act as adviser to the embassy in the present situation. When the president is ready to communicate with the Mexican authorities as to the restoration of peace, he will make public his views."

Mr. Lind's selection as mediator was a surprise in Washington. It had been understood there that John E. Lamb of Indiana would act as the personal representative of the president, he having been designated as the successor of Henry Lane Wilson.

Mr. Lind is a lawyer and was a member of congress from the Fiftieth to the Fifty-second sessions, being a colleague of Mr. Bryan.

MANUEL CALERO OF MEXICO

Manuel Calero, former Mexican ambassador to the United States under the Madero regime, the suavest Latin-American who ever walked up Pennsylvania avenue, a lawyer of great ability and extraordinary cunning, is picked by prominent Mexicans as the successor of President Victoriano Huerta. Many diplomatists and officials in Washington see him looming as the chief figure in the remarkable crisis now confronting Mexico.

Calero is one of the most remarkable characters, under Porfirio Diaz, that have appeared in decades between the Rio Grande and the 16th bus.

Forty-eight years old his last birthday, Calero is at his best mentally. With rich experience in three Mexican administrations behind him, he has the steering gear to direct his remarkable powers in the delicately tangled present situation, out of which he hopes to pluck both hands full of prizes.

Although Calero stands but five feet seven inches in his generously heeled French shoes, he is an imposing figure of a man. He is broad. A tinge of gray lends distinction to his hair. The excellence of the English that Calero speaks is only excelled by the suavity of his manners.



MOST ALL CHILDREN ARE FOND OF PONIES



As a child's pony the Shetland has no equal. Children and Shetland ponies seem to have for each other a natural affinity. This pony combines with the highest order of equine intelligence a disposition wonderfully free from vice and trickiness.

CHINESE FIRST TO USE TEA

How the Custom Originated is Told in Legend Dating 2,000 Years Before Coming of Christ.

The Chinese claim to be the first users of tea as a drink, and how it originated is told in a pretty little legend that dates from 2,000 years before the coming of Christ.

A daughter of a then reigning sovereign fell in love with a young nobleman whose humble birth excluded him from marrying her. They managed to exchange glances, and he occasionally gathered a few blossoms and had them conveyed to her.

One day in the palace garden the lovers met and the young man endeavored to give her a few flowers; but so keen was the watchfulness of her attendants all she could grasp was a little twig with green leaves.

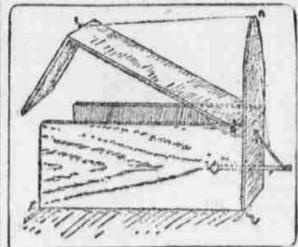
On reaching her room she put the twig in water, and towards evening she drank the water in which the twig had been kept. So agreeable was the taste that she even ate the leaves and stalks. Every day afterwards she had bunches of the tea tree brought her, which she treated in the same way.

Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, the ladies of the court tried the experiment and with such pleasing results that the custom spread throughout the kingdom—and the great Chinese tea industry became a fait accompli.

HOW TO MAKE RABBIT TRAP

Carefully Remove One End of Ordinary Soap Box and Cleat Along Sides and Bottom.

This is how I make a rabbit trap: I take a box, such as one can get at the store—a soap box is the right size—and carefully take out one end, first nailing cleats along the sides and the bottom, so that the box will not fall apart when the end is removed, says a writer in the Farm, Stock and Home. Then I build up the other end as shown in the illustration, and bore a small hole through it for the bait-stick, and with my jack-knife make a notch still higher up, to hold the brace stick in place. Then I clean the top together, and nail the end to it, and from the front end of the top to the brace stick run a cord. I fast-



Rabbit Trap.

en the top to the box with a couple of small hinges. If one has nothing better, two strips of leather will do first rate. Then bait the trap with a piece of apple, setting it in a runway, and go to it every morning and evening.

High Finance.

A man sent his neighbor's little boy to the drug store to buy five postage stamps. He handed him two dimes, the extra one being for himself. Some time afterward the boy came back blubbering and said he had lost one of the dimes.

"But why didn't you buy me the stamps?" asked the man.

"Because, mister," replied the boy, "it was your dime that I lost."—Judge.

Immune.

"Bobby," said the lady in the street car, severely, "why don't you get up and give your seat to your father? Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for the strap?"

"Not in a car," said Bobby. "It does at home."—Ladies' Home Journal.

UPLIFT! THE MOTIVE

Fuller, Purer and Happier Lives for Toilers Through the Strength of Organization.

THE climax of the spectacular is the parade. The culmination of the anniversary or celebration is the long train of marchers rejoicing over victories. The most impressive tribute to a Man is the march with him to his tomb.

Labor has victories to celebrate, gains to rejoice over, tribute to pay.

The work of the labor movement has been mainly along three lines: influencing of public opinion, legislative effort, and the direct improvement of the labor conditions of its members. This last line of work has absorbed most of its time and energy, and its success has been gratifying, though not so great as it might have been had its efforts been directed against the causes instead of the effects, writes Henry Sterling, in Joe Chapple's Newsletter.

Nearly every humane measure on any statute book in any land is the outcome of intense, protracted struggle. Each was suggested first by laboring men and women, generally in a labor union. Churches have prepared men for another world, but labor unions have sweetened life in this. The press, the politician, the court, the philanthropist have all worked in their own way for the uplift of humanity; the unions have taken millions of children from blighting toil and sent them to school, and that is the only effectual means of uplift.

Low wages, and fear of idleness and want, drive men to long hours of labor that exhaust them physically, morally and spiritually. Again, fear of losing a job induces a species of servility, a submission to petty tyranny and exactions, that is wholly foreign to a manly spirit. Ready, prompt, cheerful obedience to proper orders is a virtue that becomes a man, but he whose necessities compel submission to indignity and imposition is a pitiable object indeed.

Better wages, hours and labor conditions are the things essential for a better civilization. The union makes no mistake when it demands them.

The unions have said that wages are too low to live properly; the result is an increase of a million dollars a day. They said that the working day was too long, that we lacked time for education or recreation. The hours of labor are being rapidly reduced, not only for union men, but for all men.

The conditions, sanitary and otherwise, under which humanity toiled, always inhuman, often indecent. Labor's protest has brought about some improvement, and promise of more. Laws to protect labor, especially child and woman labor, and to promote its welfare, now fill volumes. Fifty years ago a small pamphlet would afford space for them all.

This year we have made provision for the care of every man injured at his work, and for the support of his family. When we consider that there is at least one worker killed in Massachusetts at his labor every day, and nearly two hundred injured, we conceive that we have done a great work in assuring them against want.

These are some of the things which we have accomplished, and it is fitting that we should set aside a day to celebrate victories, rejoice over our gains, and gather renewed strength and cheer for future battles.

But all these achievements are small compared to one now becoming more and more apparent. We are conquering public opinion, awakening the conscience of the people to the justice of our demand for greater means, more leisure and better conditions of labor,



From a Newspaper Sketch.

Along the Line of March.

time dream that what to them was merely an outing for the toilers of the metropolis would in the not distant future assume world-wide proportions.

It is a coincidence that the men who laid the foundations for Labor day selected the first Monday in September. Why they did so they do not know except for the fact that at that time of the year most of the industrial institutions of the country are either about to resume operations or have done so, and with a year of steady work and good wages as the prospect the toilers felt more in a mood to jubilate.

The first celebration in New York took the form which has been the accepted one for years, namely, a parade of the union forces of the city. Following this another feature, speeches by leading labor orators, was also found on the program.

Following the New York outing in 1882, the same organization, encouraged by the success of the first affair, held another one two years later. The wage-workers in other parts of the country started celebrations of the same kind.

In 1886 the American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring a day of this kind and instructed the delegates to work among their constituents and secure as early as possible legislative approval of it. This gave the movement its real start.

To Colorado belongs the credit of first putting the stamp of executive



From a Newspaper Sketch.

Forming the Parades.

approval on Labor day. On March 15, 1887, the bill which had passed both houses unanimously received official sanction. Following closely after came New Jersey, on April 8 of the same year, while New York fell in line a month afterward.

The trade unionists of Pennsylvania observed the holiday some years before 1889, when the legislature of that state made it a legal holiday. The act of 1889 merely set the date as the first Monday in September in conformity with that of other states.

Every state in the Union except Arizona, Mississippi, North Dakota and Louisiana has adopted a law setting this day apart.